Nippon Times

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Yoshida Clarifies American Attitude On Japan at Diet

U.S. Policy Within Scope of Potsdam Declaration—Ties Betterment Hoped

In reply to the question asked by Rikuro Shinohara, Progressive, at the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives which opened its session at 10:15 a.m. Wednesday, Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida explained the attitude of the United States toward Japan and particularly the reparation policy.

Foreign Minister Yoshida said that Clause 10 of the Potsdam Proclamation not to enslave Japan can be interpreted literally, and that as President Truman said, the American policy toward Japan is not special, but is within the scope provided for by the Potsdam Proclamation. Respecting reparations, there will be no danger of the Allied Powers fundamentally smashing the economic life of Japan, he said. He then expressed a wish that the delicate relation with the United States will improve when the sincere and faithful observance of the Potsdam Proclamation is recognized by the United States. He believed that the main object of reparations is to bring Japan to its knees, so as to make her unable to rise again to a militaristic position. Then, judging from the directives for suspending diplomatic function and other, Japan will not completely recover her sovereignty during the stationing of the occupation forces, he said.

Education Minister Tamon Mayeda, in reply to questions asked by Shunkichi Takeuchi, Independent, said that importance will be given to the study of basic science, and that the Government will endeavor to develop scientific study as far as technical equipment and personnel are possible. Then, Wataru Narahashi, Director of the Legislative Bureau, said that law is made to serve men and not to bind them, and that one cause of the defeat was the fact that the Japanese people had been bound by law. The importance of scientific education must be recognized, he said.

Ko Tanaka, Progressive, questioned on the recovery of war damaged cities, and President Ichizo Kobayashi of the War Damage Rehabilitation Board said that one half of the proposal 300,000 emergency houses for war damaged cities will be constructed by February next year by utilizing mostly private facilities. Although the land planning is to be made mainly by the Government, it is his intention to make cities and towns. Her autonomous plans for rehabilitation. He also said that a special law might be enacted for lightening the economic burden of local autonomous bodies required for rehabilitation.

Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara explained that the system of permission for enterprises has not yet been abolished, but that as the resumption of suspended enterprises is permitted the actual result is the same.

The agricultural land system reform bill committee, the agricultural organization law committee, the recruited men's vocational guarantee bill committee, the labor union law committee, the salt monopoly law committee and the Potsdam Proclamation acceptance committee, of the House of Representatives, held their respective meetings at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

The Government is prepared to reform the House of Peers' system and a bill in this regard will be introduced to the next Diet session, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shi-

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DIET TODAY

The House of Peers at its plenary session at 10 a.m., is expected to approve the bills for abolishing the war casuality insurance law and the special wartime damage insurance law. The House will also discuss the bill for revising the criminal trial law. The budget committee of the Upper House will meet at 1 p.m., with Viscount Takamasa Hachijo as Chairman. Interpellators will be Viscount Kiyotaka Funabashi, Kishichiro Oka, Viscount Kiko Okochi, Katsuji Debuchi, and Taichi Nakayama. The House of Representatives Election Law Revision bill committee will also meet at 1 p.m., with Count Hirotaro Hayashi as Chairman. The House of Representatives will hold the meeting of the Labor Union Law System reform bill committee, the Agricultural Organization Law committee the Recruited Men Vocational Guarantee law committee, the Salt Monopoly Law committee, and the Potsdam Declaration Acceptance committee, at 10 a.m.

Notice to Washington Was Delayed

More Light on War-Eve Diplomatic Scene Bared By Shidehara

More light has been thrown by Prime Minister Shidehara on the muddled, last-minute diplomatic scene of the Japanese-American talks in Washington which sizzled out abruptly with the air attack on Pearl Harbor.

An error in procedures, the Prime Minister revealed, delayed the delivery of the Japanese Government's note to Washington on cancellation of the Japanese-American talks.

"The Japanese Embassy in Washington, acting on instructions from Tokyo, was preparing to hand over the note at 1 p.m. December 7, Washington time," Shidehara explained. "However, due to an error in procedures, it was not delivered until around 2:17 p.m., causing such results that the Japanese armed forces started action before notification to Washington on the cancellation of the talks."

This revelation was made by the Prime Minister Tuesday afternoon at the plenary session of the Lower House Budget Committee in answer to Ryo Koyama, Independent, who wanted to know the time when the Japanese Government sent the note and when it was actually handed over to the American Government.

With regard to the time of arrival of President Roosevelt's personal message to His Majesty the Emperor, the Prime Minister said: "I am told that the Foreign Minister at that time received a copy of the message from the Japanese Ambassador in Washington at about half an hour after midnight December 7. The Foreign Minister at 2:30 a.m. December 8, that is two hours afterward, submitted reports to the Throne on the personal message sent from President Roosevelt." Before concluding his reply, Shidehara explained in detail the contents of the message.

GMC, Auto Workers Far From Agreement

Issue Complicated as General Motors Cancels Contract With Union

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, December 11.—The CIO United Auto Workers Union, in an unprecedented move, today, offered the Ford Motor Company a "company security" clause, paving the way for contract negotiations on a 30 per cent wage demand.

The plan would permit discharge or fining of unauthorize strikers.

The nationwide strike of U.S. auto workers against the General Motors Corporation went into its 19th day with the disputing parties still further apart than ever, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday.

With General Motors having used an escape clause to cancel its contract with the union, a new contract or some other sort of agreement is now necessary before the men can return to work. Negotiations, however, will be resumed, according to the same source.

GMC Ends Contract

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, December 10.—The General Motors Corporation, today, terminated its contract with the CIO United Auto Workers who went out on strike demanding a 30 per cent wage boost. The contract was to have expired next April 28.

The corporation issued a statement that the workers' demands were "nothing less than a deliberate attempts to usurp the management's function and responsibility."

Can Seize General Motors

U.S. Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach told reporters in Detroit that the Government still has the power to seize General Motors in order to end the strike, but he does not believe that it will use it, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the same source continued, John L. Lewis of the Independent United Mine Workers Union, lashed out at the Government, General Motors and at the auto workers for their action on the General Motors strike. He was testifying on a labor legislation before Congress.

Lewis accused General Motors of dishonesty and said, because of present tax laws, they can make more money by being idle than if they were producing cars.

He also accused the union leaders of stupidity in calling the strike at such a time. Then he criticized the Government for not giving General Motors an increase in car prices Something, he said, will settle the strike in 10 days' time.

BENNETT'S TRIAL ENDING

Inquiring Into Escape of Ex-Aussie Commander in Malaya

Kyodo-AP

MELBOURNE, December 10.—The lengthy official inquiry into circumstances surrounding the escape of Lieutenant General Henry Gordon Bennett despite the order for unconditional surrender of all British and Australian forces at Singapore neared an end today.

After hearing terms of the surrender from the Japanese, the inquiry commission indicated the hearing for Bennett, commander of the Australian troops in Malaya, may end Wednesday.

A statement from Lieutenant General Arthur E. Percival, British commander of Singapore, said terms of the surrender called for all forces in Malaya to remain at their posts pending further orders to carry out unconditional surrender,

Iran Chief Has Faith In Tripartite Treaty

Confident Three Powers Will Honor Pact and Remove Troops From Country

Kyodo-USIS

TEHERAN, December 11.—Iranian Premier Abrahim Hakimi said he "is confident the three great Powers will honor the Tripartite Treaty and the declaration of Teheran, and remove their troops as soon as possible," from Iran. He stated his Government is hopeful that direct discussions with the Soviet Government will produce the desired results.

Hakimi has been established as the head of the special council to direct Iranian affairs during the present emergency in which the northern province of Azerbaijan has demanded autonomy from the central Government.

More Troops Withdrawn

The U.S. State Department has announced the withdrawal of more troops from Iran along with 4,000 others stationed there, according to a Washington broadcast on Tuesday.

The report said that the withdrawal may hamper the operations of the army's air transport plane to India but added that negotiations are underway to keep some troops in Iran.

The State Department also disclosed that there are about 5,000 British troops in Iran and about 75,000 Russians in the northwestern part of the country.

HURLEY TOUCHES ON IRAN

Accuses Acheson of Wrecking Lend-Lease Policy

Iran figured in the latest testimony before the congressional committee by Major General Patrick Hurley, according to a San Francisco broadcast Monday. He told Congress that he sought to stop a profit-making British corporation from selling lend-lease supplies in Iran and 17 other companies.

Hurley said that the late President Roosevelt endorsed his suggestion that the distribution of lend-lease supplies should be taken over by all people and introduced a letter from the President to that effect.

The broadcast added that when Hurley accused Under-secretary of State Dean Acheson for wrecking this policy, Acheson followed Hurley to the stand before the Foreign Relations Committee and said that "there is no policy I have blocked or destroyed," although he acknowledged that he disagreed with some of Hurley's recommendations.

Hurley Testifies Again

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Major General Patrick J. Hurley, former Ambassador to China, today charged Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson with sinking the Roosevelt approved policy for fighting foreign monopolies, particularly British, in Iran and the Middle East.

Hurley returned to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee witness stand after Acheson had denied he wrecked the U.S. policy in Iran.

Acheson traced his row with Hurley to a near fist fight in the State Department last year over the general's charges that one of Acheson's young assistants, who had no military training, should be in the army.

Reparations Talks Near End

The inter-Allied Reparations Council which has been meeting in Paris for the past month expects to complete its work before Christmas, the Shanghai radio said. Seventeen nations, including Russia and Poland, are represented at the conference.

Yecheng, Pingyuan Menaeed by Reds; Supply Lines Hit

Russia Permits Nationalists to Seize Strategic Manchurian Cities

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 11.—Chinese Communists today intensified raids on the Nationalist northern supply lines as Russia agreed to permit airborne reinforcement of the Central Government troops in Manchuria.

The Communists reported that their troops are closing in on Yecheng and Pingyuan on the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Russia Gives Permission

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 11.—Russia has agreed to permit Chinese Government troops to fly into Manchuria to take over over its most strategic cities, the Central News Agency reported today.

After weeks of tense negotiations, during which the Chinese Communists sought to take over ports and cities, the agency said, the Chungking Government won permission to plant itself firmly in the territory held vital for the recovery of war-ravaged China.

The Central News Agency reported the Government troops would be permitted by the Russians to fly into Changchun, Mukden and Harbin.

The Communists were reported concentrating about Changchun and Harbin and ready to take over Mukden if Central Government troops on the outskirts tried to move in.

A Chinese dispatch yesterday said that the Communist headquarters at Yenan had ordered Communist troops to clear out of Mukden to "conserve the strength of the Communist forces."

It was reported that the agreement does not cover the southern Manchurian port of Dairen, but previously it was reported that the Chinese would also enter Dairen, which, under the Russian agreement, will be occupied by both powers.

No Full-Scale Fighting

Kyodo-USIS

CHUNGKING, December 11.—Press dispatches from Manchuria report that there is no full scale fighting between Chinese Government troops and Communist forces around Mukden as the former advance toward the city. Small skirmishes have been fought, however. Meanwhile, Russian forces are still in Mukden and the Chinese forces have not yet entered the city.

HASHIMOTO REACHES U.S.

Expected to Testify on Wed. in Indianapolis Case

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December, 11.—Commander Ike Hashimoto, captain of a Japanese submarine I-58, which was reported to have sunk the Cruiser Indianapolis, arrived here today to testify at the court martial of Captain Charles B. McVay.

McVay who commanded the Indianapolis is charges with negligence and inefficiency in the loss of the heavy cruiser.

Hashimoto is expected to testify before the court martial when it resumes tomorrow. The Navy explained he was brought here to testify in order to establish definitely whether the Indianapolis was sunk by torpedoes.

FRANCE AS EAST-WEST LINK

De Gaulle Hopes Recognition of Nation's Importance

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, December 11.—General Charles de Gaulle today voices the hope that France's importance as a natural link between "the two great powers of the world"—the United States and Russia will eventually win general recognition.

He told the nation in a radio broadcast that because of her geographical position, France's role in international affairs should be that of maintaining an equilibrium between the East and West.

He made no mention of the Moscow conference of the foreign ministers of Russia, the United States and Great Britain, which had drawn some criticism from the French press because of France's exclusion.

Italian Cabinet Appointed

Kyodo-AP

ROME, December 10.—Crown Prince Umberto today appointed Premier Desighate Alcide de Casperi and the members of his newly formed Cabinet to their ministerial posts, ending the 16-day Italian Government crisis. The new Cabinet must be approved by the Allied Commission.

Indonesian Leader Flings Challenge At British, Dutch

Sjahrir Says His People Will Resist With Arms If More Troops Landed

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 11.—Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic declared today that the Indonesian forces would resist with arms if the British attempt to land more troops to help maintain Dutch sovereignty in Java.

He made the statement as the British command clamped wartime secrecy on troop movements and communications as a prelude to full-scale operations against the armed Indonesians reported planning a major uprising by the weekend.

Sjahrir, at a press conference, declared, "we tell the whole world that we have won independence and ask recognition."

Sjahrir also broadcast from a radio station near Surabaya and said, "The Dutch are boasting that they will soon bring in thousands of soldiers. We are determined to annihilate them even if we have to poison them to death. We have 70,000,000 behind us. It will be an easy task for us to get rid of 100,000 or 200,000 armies by poison."

British Troops Arrive

An ABC broadcast said Tuesday that 1,000 British-Indian troops have arrived in the Batavia area.

The same report said that the Commander of the Allied land forces in Southeast Asia, Lieutenant General Dempsey, was expected in Batavia on Monday for a second visit to Java in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, Javanese extremists on Sunday night attacked a British convoy carrying supplies from Batavia to Bandoeng at a point about 50 miles south of Batavia, ABC added. In sharp fighting, it said, one British officer, a British private and 40 Indian soldiers were killed and 30 Indians were wounded.

British fighters dropped ammunition and medical supplies to the convoy and heavily attacked Javanese positions in the village near the scene of the ambush after dropping 1,000 warning leaflets. The convoy is reported to have resumed its journey.

Christians in Danger

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 11.—The Netherlands news agency Aneta said that more than 1,000,000 Christians in Java are in danger of attack by Indonesian Nationalists and that these include Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese and Indonesian Christians.

Meanwhile, RAF bombers destroyed the village of Tjibadak, which was the Nationalist stronghold, after dropping warning leaflets to the populace to flee. The assault followed the ground battle in which the Indonesians concentrated at the village held up an Allied food convoy and killed or wounded 50 British and British-Indian officers and men. Trouble was reported numerous in other Javanese points including Batavia, Buitenzorg Semarang and Surabaya.

VIOLENCE IN BUENOS AIRES

4 More Persons Rounded Up in New Outbreaks

Four more persons were rounded up in a new outbreak of violence in Argentina, according to a Buenos Aires broadcast on Tuesday. It said the incident took place outside of the Buenos Aires cemetery during the burial of three of the four victims killed in a political demonstration last Saturday night.

4 Killed, 35 Wounded

Shooting broke out in Buenos Aires on Saturday night during the big demonstration by the occupying big Democratic Union, according to reports from the city. Available information is reportedly still rather confused but about 200,000 people are said to have taken part in the demonstration.

Leaders of the political parties who formed the Democratic Union attacked Colonel Peron and called for a return to a constitutional government, reports said.

The shooting is said to have been promoted by Colonel Peron's supporters. A flash report said that four people have been killed and 35 wounded. The demonstration broke up when the people intervened with the support of four armored cars.

Czechs Fail To Agree

Czechoslovakian and Hungarian discussions failed to reach an agreement concerning the exchange of southern Hungarian minorities, according to a report from Prague. It is thought that Czechoslovakia will now appeal to the great powers,

Off for Manila

Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma

Gen. Homma Leaves To Face Manila Trial

Col. Nagahama and Lt. Col. Ohta Also Must Answer Atrocity Charges

Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Colonel Akira Nagahama, and Lieutenant Colonel Seiichi Ohta, left Sugamo Prison at 6:30 Wednesday morning for Manila where they will appear before a military commission to be tried as war criminals.

The three Japanese left in the custody of two officers of the 1st Cavalry Division. They were taken to Atsugi airport where they boarded an airplane to take them to the Philippine capital.

General Homma, as commander of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, was responsible for the "Death March." He was the officer who took General Jonathan Wainwright prisoner. Homma is charged with permitting members of the command to commit brutal atrocities and other crimes against the Allied troops and civilians

Colonel Nagahama was commander of the Kempei, Japanese Army police unit in the Philippine Islands, and responsible for the tortures at Ft. Santiago. Lt. Col. Oht was also responsible for atrocities Manila.

Homma Is Cheeriest

The former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines was the cheeriest of the three as they came out of the prison in the cold morning air, each carrying his little bundle of belongings, according to AP. Ohta was frowning while Nagahama attempted to hide his face from photographers and newsreel cameraman.

The big, smiling Homma waved good-bye to his guard and the commander of the prison as he stepped into the ambulance which was to take him to Atsugi airfield on the first leg of his trip to Manila.

PATTON SAID IMPROVING

Gets Blood Transfusion; General's Wife in France

Kyodo-AP

HEIDELBERG, December 11.—General George Patton improved slightly during the night. He had a blood transfusion.

The official bulletin said that his condition was "maintained at a satisfactory level."

Mrs. Patton is expected here shortly. The plane which brought her from the United States was scheduled to land today in Paris but was forced to go to Marseilles because of fog.

Oppose Centralized Germany

Opposition to the proposed central administration of Germany is growing in France, according to a Sydney broadcast on Monday. The Catholic Progressive leader, Bidault, and other French Cabinet Ministers have made speeches attacking the proposition urging that the west bank of the Rhine be separated from Germany proper and the Ruhr placed under international control. Otherwise, they state, Germany will be able to recover her military strength.

Favors Jewish Influx

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 11.—Viscount Samuel, first High Commissioner to Palestine, today said that he favored the reopening of Palestine to Jewish immigration. Addressing the House of Lords, he denied that Palestine was overpopulated and stated that it was not true that the development of the Jewish community there was made at the expense of the Arabs.

Austrian Militia Disbanded

Kyodo-USIS

VIENNA, December 11.—The Austrian Government was directed by the Allied Control Council to disband immediately all military organizations in Austria.

Prince Nashimoto, Others, in Custody At Sugamo Prison

Aged Field Marshal Presents Self to Allied Authorities Wednesday Morning

Prince Field Marshal Morimasa Nashimoto entered Sugamo Prison at 6:30 a.m. on Wednesday as the first accused war criminal of Japanese Court rank to be imprisoned by Allied Occupation Forces.

Prince Nashimoto was brought to the prison by a representative of the Liaison Office.

Dressed in a Japanese army overcoat and cap, the mustached prince seemed resigned to his imprisonment.

Earlier this month the Japanese Government had requested a reprieve in the order for the arrest of Prince Nashimoto but GHQ ruled that "the case of Prince Nashimoto will be handled on exactly the same basis and in the same way as those others accused of war crimes."

Asks Reason for Arrest

In an interview with the Associated Press, some time ago the Prince had declared that he was unable to understand why he had been named on the list and had asked the interviewer if he knew why, according to an AP report.

He had said at the time that during the war no one had consulted him and had described himself as "a Field Marshal without a command and a Prince without influence."

Prince Nashimoto took part in the Russo-Japanese war and rose through various important posts in the army to become a full General in 1923. He became a Field Marshal in 1932 and has been a Supreme War Councillor and Lord Custodian of the National Shrines for many years. His elder daughter is the wife of Prince Ri Gin, the dauphin of the royal house of Korea.

More War Suspects Report

Kunihiko Okura, President of the Odawara Paper Mills and founder of the Okura Spiritual Culture Institute, Lieutenant General Kisaburo Ando, former Home Minister and also Director of the Air Defense General Headquarters of the Home Ministry, Ryoichi Sasakawa, leader of the now-defunct Kokusui Taishuto and other ultra-nationalistic organizations, and Chuko Ikezaki, member of the House of Representatives and author of "Discourse on the Pacific Strategy" and others, presented themselves at Sugamo Prison between 10 a.m. and noon on Tuesday, reports Kyodo. Their arrest as war crime suspects was ordered a few days ago by the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

U.S. BANKS OPEN IN CHINA

In Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin—Also Foreign Banks

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 10.—The New York banks yesterday announced the reopening of branches in China. A Chase Bank affiliate said that it had resumed operations in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin with remittances already being made in Hongkong. The National City Bank said that its Shanghai branch was reopened and authorized by the government to act as depository of the United States armed forces in that city.

7 Banks Open in Shanghai

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 9.—Seven foreign banks will reopen here Monday for limited operation which will not include foreign currency transaction. Customers who had Chinese currency accounts at the war's outbreak will be able to draw on them. Those who converted into Japanese puppet currency after the war's start will be permitted to reconvert into Chinese national currency at the fixed rate of 200 to one.

The reopening banks include the National City Bank of New York, Chase National, Underwriters' Bank for the Far East—all American, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India—all British—and the Banque Belge pour Leteranger.

Discuss Middle East Issues

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault announced in Paris Tuesday that the negotiations between Britain and France on Middle East agreements were making favorable progress, according to a London broadcast.

Bevin Leaving For Moscow

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is likely to take part Thursday in the House of Commons discussion of the Bretton Woods proposals and then leave next day for Moscow, according to a London broadcast on Tuesday.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

The government bill for revision of the Election Law as amended by the Progressives, majority party, was approved by the House of Representatives at its plenary session held Tuesday afternoon, and submitted to the House of Peers.

The amendment proposed by the Shimpoto and adopted by the majority vote of the House of Representatives included the prohibition of election campaigns previous to registration of candidacy, the punishment of illegal acts as under the present law, the prohibition of resting places for voters, the prohibition of campaign literature distribution by candidates other than the official gazette, the prohibition of postage-free campaign literature and adoption of newspaper advertisement under equal condition for all candidates, the prohibition of posters and bulletins, and the writing of two names on one ballot in election districts electing ten or less representatives and three names in districts electing eleven or more representatives.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives was opened at 1:35 p.m. Tuesday. The bill on a resolution for speedily giving relief to oversea Japanese residents was presented to the House. Soichiro Kita, Independent, explained the motion, and Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida promised to exert every possible effort for their relief. The bill was unanimously approved. The Government bill respecting orders issued in connection with the acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation was presented.

Tomesaburo Shimizu, Progressive, asked the government if it had any intention of abolishing the Foreign Office and making it an organ under the direct control of the Cabinet, and also questioned the government on the false announcements made by the Imperial Headquarters during the war. He also questioned on the time for importing foodstuff and the government attitude in case of amending the agricultural land system revision bill.

In reply the Prime Minister said that although most of diplomatic function of the Government is now suspended, there are liaison affairs with the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers and matters respecting oversea residents, and thus the Government has no intention of closing up the Foreign Office. He, however, admitted that there is room for reducing the structure of the Foreign Office.

The Prime Minister also recognized the falseness in the Imperial Headquarters' announcements, but did not think that there was any intention of purposely making false or exaggerated announcement at that time. Respecting the war responsibility he expressed that the government intends to probe into the matter, so that it would not be repeated again.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura replied that he had not yet sufficient information to speak of the time and quantity of foodstuff to be imported. The instruction given by the Surepeme Command for Allied Powers is mostly covered by the submitted bill for reforming the agricultural land system, but other matters will be submitted to the next Diet, and what requires urgent treatment will be designated by Imperail Ordinance, he further replied. The government has no intention of opposing any amendment made by the Diet, but the instruction of the Supreme Allied Commander is absolute, he explained.

With the above interpellation the bill was referred to a committee.

A bill for a law respecting the establishment of trading fund was then submitted, and explained by Finance Minister Shibusawa. The bill was referred to a committee for study.

The plenary session went into recess at 2:53 p.m. and was resumed at 6:30 p.m.

The government bill for the revision of the Election Law was submitted to the plenary session of the House of Representatives. The result of study by the committee on the bill was reported to the House by Chairman Ichiro Kiyose. The amendment proposed by the Social Democratic Party was explained by Iku Kinoshita, and the amendment by the Liberal Party was also explained by Gyokuju Hara. First the amendment made by the Social Democratic Party was put to vote, but it received only minor support. The amendment by the Liberal party; also put to vote, was rejected. Then the common points found in the amendment proposed by the chairman of the committee and the amendments proposed by the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties were put to vote, and were approved with majority support. Then the amendment by the Progressive party was put to vote and approved by a majority vote.

Thus the bill for the revision of the Election Law with the amendment proposed by the House of Representatives was adopted and submitted to the House of Peers.

The plenary session adjourned at 7:37 p.m.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives resumed its plenary session at 2:10 p.m. Thuesday afternoon, following noon recess.

Ryo Koyama, Progressive, questioned on the number of sailing ships with auxiliary motors capable of navigation, and Transportation Minister Tanaka replied that as of December 1, in Mokkaido there are 692 motored sailing ships of which 99 are capable of navigation and 493 incapable, and in ports of other districts there are 667 motored sailing ships of which 158 are capable of navigation and 509 incapable, while the Western Japan Coal Transportation Company has 1,908 motored sailing ships, of which 751 ships are capable of navigation and 1,157 incapable.

Regarding the construction of tug boats, the Transportation Minister explained that those under construction are 36, of which 12 have already been launched and seven finished, and that 211 harbor lighter tug boats are under construction, of which 110 have been launched and 90 finished, while 434 lighters are under construction, of which 135 have been launched and 72 finished.

Koyama further questioned on the result of the sea battles of Saipan and off the Philippines. The Vice-Minister of the Second Demobilization Ministry said the army strength at the time of the defense of Saipan was 16 battalions or 18,000 men, 30 tanks, 100 artillery pieces, while the navy strength was 4,000 men, 70 artillery pieces, 120 heavy machine guns and more than 400 plaines including those at Tenion. The loss of warships in the battle off the Philippines were battleships Musashi, Fuso and Yamashiro, aircraft carriers Zuiho, Zuiryu, Chiyoda, and Chitose, four large cruisers, three medium and light cruisers, and about ten destroyers.

Koyama then said that the confusion caused in army and navy quarters at the time of the ending of the war must have been because the orders and instructions issued by the central headquarters were bad. The Vice-Minister of the First Demobilization Ministry replied that it was the responsibility of the central authority that the step then taken was not proper. The Vice-Minister of the Second Demobilization Ministry also said that various orders were issued and some were not proper, while some orders were delayed because of telegraphic difficulties.

The interpellator also questioned on the reparation and its relation to our industrial economy. Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara replied that the plan announced by Ambassador Pauley is not concrete, but by it the outline of Japan's future industry can be understood. The reparation will have very severe effects on the country, he said.

Senichiro Sakashita, Progressive, suggested that the rice consumption for sake brewing should be stopped. The Finance Minister replied that in the present rice year, 850,000 koku of race for sake brewing has been reduced to 200,000 koku with the substitution of sweet potatoes. The production of sake cannot be stopped, he said. For urging the shipment of rice by farmers, 120,000 koku of sake was used in the previous rice year, but the quantity will be increased to 300,000 koku this year, he further explained.

The session adjourned at 8 p.m.

Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida revealed the outlines of the contemplated revision of the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law and declared that the Government will introduce the bill to the next Diet session. This revelation was made in the course of his reply to an interpellation posed by Mitsu Kono, of the Social Democratic Party, at the plenary session of the House of Representatives.

At the outset of his reply, Welfare Minister Ashida said that for the purpose of establishing a labor dispute arbitration system the Government is intending to revise the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law now in force.

The salient points of the revision now under contemplation are as follows:

1. Arbitration prior to the occurrence of labor dispute twill be legalized.
2. The scope of compulsory arbitration will be widened.
3. Steps will be made possible for invoking orders for prohibition of acts of dispute or their cessation.
4. The Labor Committee stipulated in the bill for a labor union law will be strengthened and will be utilized as an organ for labor dispute arbitration.
5. The Labor Committee will be given legal authority in handling arbitration.

Penicillin For Scarlet Fever

Doctors at the Boston City Hospital and Harvard Medical College found penicillin shot into muscles of scarlet fever victims reduced the isolation period for the disease considerably, the December 3 issue of Newsweek Magazine revealed, according to a Boston report on Monday. The doctors claimed hemolytic stroptococci of scarlet fever disappeared from the patients' noses and throats within 48 hours, and that the treatment would reduce the period of quarantine from the usual three or four weeks to eight or 10 days.

Tenno Issue Splits Social Democrats

Decision to Support Emperor System Protested by Party Member Ono

Leaders of the Social Democratic Party will likely ignore the protest against its standing committee's decision to support the Emperor system which was voiced by Shunichi Ono, one of its Central Committee members, in an open letter contributed to the Reader's Column of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun on Tuesday.

This was indicated by Chozaburo Mizutani, spokesman of the party, who told Jiji that, while the party has not formally decided yet how to deal with the question, he would rather refuse to answer Mr. Ono's protest because the leaders of the party are confident that they were authorized to take the decision without referring the matter to larger representative organizations within the party.

Mr. Mizutani further declared to Jiji that Mr. Ono should have taken formal procedure to file the protest with the standing committee since Mr. Ono himself is a Central Committee member. Why should Mr. Ono publish his views in the press first, Mr. Mizutani asked.

Inclined to Communism

Personally, Mr. Mizutani added, the editorial policy of the Minshu Shimbun or People's Journal indicates that Mr. Ono is more inclined to Communism than to Socialism.

However, some members of the party, including those who belong to the all-powerful standing committee, indicated to Jiji that they are in favor of Mr. Ono's protest, since policy on such an important issue as the Emperor system should be based on the results of discussion among all party members. They told Jiji that the issue of the Emperor system may prove a stumbling block to the unity of the party, because there is a growing section within the party which opposes the idea of "socialism under the Emperor."

Shunichi Ono, who is a noted physiologist and president of the Minshu Shimbun, in his letter to the Yomiuri Shimbun, first pointed out that, as reported by the press, the standing committee of the party at a meeting held on December 4, decided on its policy to support the Emperor system, which was communicated to him two days later in a circular to all branches of the party.

The circular, Mr. Ono revealed, stated that although the policy of the party toward the Tenno system had been clarified in a statement issued at the time of its inauguration on "the basic attitude of the Social Democratic Party of Japan vis-a-vis the Constitutional reforms," the party desired to summarize its standpoint on the question again in view of the situation prevailing in its provincial branches. In short, the circular said, the policy of the party is to proceed with the realization of democracy and socialism under the Tenno system.

The circular added, Mr. Ono further disclosed, that provincial chapters of the party as well as members of the Central Committee are called upon to take appropriate measures with a view to driving home this policy to all members of the party.

Two Ways to Act

Unfortunately, Mr. Ono continued, those members of the party who are opposed to the decision of the standing committee must either feel compelled to leave the party or else think it essential to try and find out whether the decision on the all-important question actually represents the views of the majority of the party members.

In consequence, Mr. Ono further declared, he should like to call upon the standing committee publicly to answer the following three questions:

(1) Is the standing committee authorized to take decision on such an important issue without referring it to other representative organizations within the party and compel members of the Central Committee to follow the decision?

(2) Does the standing committee hold the view that such members of the party as are opposed to the decision are qualified to remain in the party irrespective of the reasons for their opposition?

(3) When, where and how did the party make the statement on the Tenno system, to which the standing committee referred?

Strangely enough, Mr. Ono pointed out, the only formal statement made by the Social Democratic Party with any reference to the Tenno system at all was the clause in the general policy announced at the inaugural meeting of the party which stated that the party stands for "democratization of the constitution on the basis of the total will of the people."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Ono concluded that he must strongly object to the dictatorial way in which a small number of leaders are trying to impose their personal views on all members of the Social Democratic Party.

Viewing The Diet

By Our Special Observer

The "free the farmer" directive issued Monday by the MacArthur Headquarters has proven a strong "incentive" to the Japanese Government and Diet.

Of the so-called three major bills, the one providing for the revision of the Election Law received a comparatively quick "processing" in the House of Representatives inasmuch as its passage is obviously to the advantage of the Lower House members. On the other hand, however, tardiness marked the way the other bills, one on agrarian reform and the other on the Labor Union Law, have been handled, for the former bill was introduced to the House as late as December 6 and the latter on Monday with committees starting deliberations respectively on the following day.

With the current Diet session originally scheduled to end on Friday, there can be no doubt that the Government is to blame for this slow progress, for unless the period of the session is prolonged, which, by the way, is now considered inevitable, these two bills which have a crucially vital bearing on Japan's farming system and labor administration would have only four and seven days respectively in which to be deliberated upon by both Houses of the Diet.

The people find it very difficult to understand what the Diet means by assuming such an attitude toward these bills. If the Legislature really wants to see these bills made laws, it ought to have urged the government to submit the bills for House deliberation more quickly. As a matter of fact, however, the Legislature failed to do this, while wasting time in vigorous debates urging realization of democratic government.

Once the bills were introduced, the Diet members suddenly broke their silence and sang praise on the "courage and effort" the Government demonstrated in submitting these social bills. They did not forget, however, to ask whether the Government did not secretly harbor the intention of calling the Diet to task should these vital bills fail to go through the debating stage during the short remainder of the originally fixed period of the current session.

At the committees studying these bills, deliberations have been exasperatingly slow "because of their extraordinary importance." People begin to see the magnificent white Diet Building with added suspicion as they realize more clearly than ever that both the Government and the Diet, while favoring democratization, obviously want to keep the process of this revolution "at a point best fitted to their own needs and convenience."

The MacArthur directive on agrarian reform issued Monday, however, changed the whole picture, as Tuesday witnessed almost all of the committeemen studying the farm bill, deliberating on it at the committee meeting for solid six hours from 1 a.m. till 5 p.m. except for a one hour noon recess. With the session to be prolonged by five days, it has now become certain that the Lower House will pass the agrarian reform bill on Friday and the Labor Union Law bill on Sunday or Monday next week.

The whole process shocks the nation. If the MacArthur directive proves to be a major factor in the approval of the land and labor bills as it most probably will, then the people of Japan will seriously wish that occupation of Japan by the Allied forces, will last forever.

The Japanese people have seen so many cases after the war end which proved that their real enemy was among their own compatriots and their true friends among their ex-enemy. And here, they have found another evidence proving the accuracy of their observation.

The people are learning more and more of the shady character of what composes the present Diet. Whatever motives and expectations the present Diet members might have had in passing the lection Law amendment, it is certain that in the January election, the people will use the new Election Law "in an excellent manner."

Matsudaira May Fill Privy Council Post

Wakatsuki Also Mentioned as Candidate But He May Not Accept Offer

Tsuneo Matsudaira, former Imperial Household Minister, is being strongly mentioned as a possible successor to Baron Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma as new president of the Privy Council, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, influential commercial daily, reported Wednesday morning.

According to the journal, Baron Hiranuma, recently named as a war criminal suspect, was expected to tender his resignation as president of the Privy Council before presenting himself to the Sugamo Prison Wednesday.

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the paper said, is now making serious efforts to pick out a successor to Baron Hiranuma, and in making the selection, the Prime Minister has two things in mind, first, that the successor should have a clean record in respect to war responsibility, and second, that he should be one who will be accepted by the general public as a person suitable to hold such a important position in postwar Japan.

At present, the daily further reported, two persons are being considered by the Prime Minister as candidates for presidency of the Privy Council—Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, one-time Prime Minister and elder statesman, and Tsuneo Matsudaira, who is a retired career diplomat and father-in-law of His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, younger brother of His Majesty the Emperor.

According to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, Baron Wakatsuki is not likely to accept the offer, if it is made, because of his ill health, and hence the strong possibility that Mr. Matsudaira may be finally appointed president of the Privy Council.

Yoshida Clarifies American Attitude On Japan at Diet

(Continued from Page 1)

dehara told the Upper Chamber on Wednesday.

The Prime Minister made the statement in reply to interpellations put up by Naoshi Ohara, Dowakai, who stressed the necessity of carrying out a revision of the Upper House institution in conjunction with the reform of the Lower House. Ohara pointed out that one could not expect any "new, fresh atmosphere" from the Imperial nominees, who were to serve as Upper House members for life; that it was doubtful whether the high tax payers should be entitled, as they are now, to House seats and that the Upper House will be separated still further from the people unless some reform is carried out in the present situation whereby one out of every five members of the titled nobility is elected Upper House member.

The plenary session of the Upper House opened at 10:20 a.m. when the bill calling for revision of the Election Law, sent from the Lower House on Tuesday, and the bill for revision of the Imperial Ordinance No. 84 of 1938 were introduced. Following explanatory remarks by Prime Minister Shidehara and Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri, interpellations on the bills were opened by Ohara.

Ohara was followed by Sukeichi Taguchi, of the Kenkyukai, who asked to know about the evolution of parliamentary politics and functions of the Diet members.

The bills were then referred to a 17-man committee headed by Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa

A bill calling for an expost facto approval of the Imperial Ordinance No. 537 of 1945 was introduced and following explanation by the Home Minister, was referred to the Election Law amendment committee.

The House then passed without amendment the bills for repeal of the Total Mobilization Law and the wartime Special Measure Law after it heard reports made on the findings of the committee in charge of these bills.

The Upper House held committee meetings for recommendations and for the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law from 1 p.m. Wednesday.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Every morning, Mr. Saito scans the cold December sky. He is on a lookout for a big C-54 cargo ship which he faithfully believes will arrive at either the Atsugi or the Tachikawa airfield from Okinawa. It may be merely wishful thinking but to Mr. Saito it is one of those things that recurrently obsess his mind—a matter he cannot dismiss lightly. His naive faith in the return of two young airmen flying an American super air-transport glows inside the little sanctum sanctorum of his blessed heart and oozes forth sparkling his warm personality.

Mr. Saito's music shop is slowly taking shape again. He hopes it will be completed by the time the two blue-eyed, fair-haired American fliers return. He is determined to have his newly-found friends feel as welcome and at home as they did when they first barged into his shanty shortly after the surrender ceremonies aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

One evening in mid-September Mr. Saito, his wife, a family friend and myself were sipping tea just before supper. We were discussing the occupation. There were many things Mr. Saito could not understand about America and the Americans. He was trying to divorce himself from Japan's past, her political, economic and social faults. He wanted most of all to learn English, understand and live democracy and be a peaceful citizen of the world. Slowly but surely Mr. Saito was beginning to see the world and America in a broader aspect, not a world distorted to please the greed of Japanese militarism.

Mr. Saito's chunky figure, his slightly bald head, his laughing eyes and his Indian nose resembled that jolly little devil incarnate in an ebony Oriental image found so often gracing the alcoves of Japanese homes. Between the two of them Mr. Saito's chuckle and his very acts made him more endearing.

An unexpected tap, tap and the appearance of two foreign faces on the old glass sliding door startled us from our reverie.

"May we come in?" one of the fellows politely inquired.

Mr. Saito, nervously rubbed his head, looked at me in bewilderment and excitely muttered, "What are they saying?"

After I translated the inquiry, Mr. Saito softly chuckled and courteously said in a hiss, "Yes, please." He had hastily asked me those two words.

The two GIs, both technical sergeants, stepped in, surveyed the hodge-podge of the tiny room. A cloud of pity appeared momentarily on their face but their big blue eyes blinked and broke into a merry twinkle. "We didn't mean to barge into one's privacy," the elder GI said in a friendly clear-cut voice. He continued, "We just came in from Okinawa. Our mates have gone to find a geisha-house. We weren't interested in that side of life. We didn't know how to spend our time. It just so happened that we were passing by so we wanted to see the inside of a Japanese home."

Mr. Saito had already offered them two patched-up cushions. He sat on his and grinned like a Cheshire cat, watching the flier's lips. But he couldn't understand a word. He smiled, nodded, rubbed his thinning patch after listening intensely to my interpretation.

(To Be Continued)

PLAN SET TO END STRIKE

Australian Trade Body Head Confident It Will Succeed

Kyodo-AP

SYDNEY, December 9.—The Disputes Committee of the Australian Council of Trades Union today agreed upon a formula which it is hoped would end the coal and steel shipped strikes which have threatened to paralyze the Commonwealth's industries.

The council is acting as mediator between the strikers and the industrialists.

Details of the formula were not announced, but P. M. Clarcy, president of the trades council, said that it had been forwarded to Prime Minister Joseph Chifley.

Clarcy felt confident that the strikers would accept the formula.

Meanwhile half of the Australian population of 300,000 iron workers, coal miners and seamen remained idle in a week-old New South Wales strikes.

Even if the miners resumed work in the next few days, the officials said it would take weeks to up the least tonnage, thus continuing the rationing of electricity and gas into next year.

The miners' demands include a government reorganization of industry to guarantee employment.

Japanese Back in San Diego

Kyodo-AP

SAN DIEGO, December 6.—Approximately 1,100 Japanese who were among the 2,000 evacuated from San Diego county in 1942 to war relocation centers have returned. Relocation officer John C. McLondon said today that they have been quietly and quickly absorbed back into the agricultural and domestic pursuits they followed before the war. He estimated that the Japanese population in this area would reach 1,500 within the next two years.

Crime Wave in London

Thousands of civil and military police all over London are combining their forces during the night in an effort to check the unprecedented crime wave sweeping the city, according to a London report on Monday. This all-night activity followed a whole week in which kidnapping, burglary, holdups and big scale thefts of jewelry, clothing and food had been rampant. American and Polish military police are assisting Scotland Yard in this work.

Opposes Stay in China

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, December 11.—California Attorney General Robert W. Kenny told the California CIO convention today that "American Marines have no place in China." He said that American Lend-Lease material must not be used to shoot Indonesians people and American influence and manpower must not be used to perpetuate colonial imperialism.

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Companies' Activities Restricted by Allies

MacArthur's Order Affects 326 Firms Affiliated With 18 Zaibatsu

General MacArthur has placed 326 Japanese companies, affiliated with 18 of the Zaibatsu and other large holding companies, on a "Schedule of Restricted Concerns" which limits the activities of the firms pending transfer of their holdings, said a PRO announcement on Tuesday.

The Japanese Government was directed to make sure the 326 companies, designated by name, comply with the following orders:

The companies will not issue additional stocks or bonds, declare dividends, or dispose of any funds or assets except those required for normal operating procedures.

All cash on hand except that required for payroll and petty cash expenditures will be deposited in the companies' bank accounts, as will the proceeds from all sales and loans and income and receipts from all sources.

No executive officers of the companies will be paid in excess of their salaries of June, 1945, and there will be no bonuses, gifts or retirement pay for such officers.

The holding companies, and the number of subsidiaries named within each one, follow:

Mitsui (39), Mitsubishi (31), Sumitomo (24), Yasuda (20), Fuji Industrial Company (33), Okura Mining Company (25), Riken Industry Company (24), Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company (29), Hitachi, Ltd. (19) and Manchuria Investment Securities Company (17).

Also affected are Nichiden Industrial Company (13), Kawasaki Heavy Industries (15), Nissan and Company (4), Asano (6), Shibusawa Dozoku and Company (5), Furukawa Mining Company (11), Nomura and Company (14) and Nippon Soda Company (7).

The list includes companies covering nearly every phase of the Japanese industrial and financial structure and includes banks, trust and insurance companies and other such institutions besides manufacturing concerns.

FORMING CULTURE BODY

Inaugural Ceremony Set at Okuma Hall at Waseda on December 16

The inaugural ceremony of the People's Cultural Federation is scheduled to be held at Okuma Hall of Waseda University at 10 a.m. on December 16.

On the occassion, Inosuke Nakanishi, who is to head the Federation, Kunio Oka, Juji Nakano, Kan Eguchi and Miss Tokuko Matsuda, all liberal authors, will deliver addresses. In the afternoon of the same day, the newly-organized People's Troupe will put on a dramatic performance in four acts in a play entitled Gokin (Alloy) written by a Soviet playwright, under the guidance of Kazuo Shimizu.

The same troupe will give dramatic performances in local districts at the invitation of the branches of the federation labor unions and farmers unions.

RADIO PROGRAM

Thursday, December 13

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Round-Up; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—TODAY'S NOTEBOOK; 0930—CONTRASTS IN MUSIC; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Johnny Mercer; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—Pin-Up Voice; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—World In Music; 1300—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1330—Harry James; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Eddie Condon; 1530—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—SO YOU KNOW THE BANDS; 1615—EVENING DEVOTIONS; 1630—Mail Call; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Parade Of Stars; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Comedy Caravan; 1900—BI-LINES; 1915—Jack Kirkwood; 1930—Music Hall; 2000—Russell Bennett Conducts; 2030—Abbott and Costello; 2100—Cleveland Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmer's Hour; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Weather; Music; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; Music; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; Music; 0900-1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; Pipe organ; Mandolin solo and concert; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330—Concert; 1430-1500—Music; 1530—Teachers' Hour; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Program; Music; 1930—Rakugo; 2000—Talk; 2030—Music; 2100—Diet Hour; News; Music.

Local (1260 Kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 1700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Story telling; Drama; 2030—Laughter Hour; 2100—Diet Hour.

Tojo Clique Pushed Intrigue for Pacific War To Protect Selves from China Fiasco Blame

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, December 12.—(AP)—When General Jinzaburo Mazaki, retired former Inspector General of Military Education, entered Sugamo prison two days ago, apprehension ended among both Americans and Japanese that atempts might be made to assassinate him for evidence he is expected to produce during the forthcoming war crimes trials.

The General, it has been indicated, will include among other charges that Tojo and his henchmen precipitated the Pacific war primarily to avoid the people's wrath over failure in China.

Because of that it was considered likely that some of Tojo's supporters, particularly the Colonels and Majors he left behind when deposed after the fall of Saipan, might attempt to silence the aged General.

The full story of internal army intrigue for the past 15 years probably will be introduced during General Mazaki's trial, his brother, retired, Rear Admiral Katsugi Mazaki, told The Associated Press.

The former Admiral, now a member of the House of Representatives, declared Tojo and his "desperate" supporters gambled upon the extended warfare of the Pacific conflict to "save themselves from punishment for failure in China."

Three Generals, he said, were principal ringleaders and many were satellites during the bloody militaristic era. Besides Tojo, they were General Teichi Suzuki, now held as a suspected war criminal, and the late Lt. Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, who was killed in 1935 by a fellow officer.

Representative Mazaki said Tojo became the "brains" of the dominant clique, while he was still a Colonel, upon Nagata's death.

The "fascist big three," he said, submitted detailed plans in 1932 to army chieftains for attacking Russia. One part of this scheme was executed in 1935 when a Japanese expedition, organized by Tojo, then Kwantung army Chief of Staff, attacked the Chinese in Suiyuan Province. The "Japanese were badly defeated" there, but other skirmishes were staged in North China, to further the plan.

Domestic intrigue, belief in easy victory and Tojo's desire to avenge the Suiyuan debacle were factors drawing Japan into the China conflict. Failure in that venture led to the desperate gamble of further warfare and the grab for the resources of the southern areas.

"Intrigues in Japan during the past 15 years were worse than in China or Russia," and Mazaki, who served as naval attache in Moscow in 1927. He declared that the schemes of the militarists seeking totalitarian rule were coached and furthered by other key figures, including Communists "seeking a revolution to overthrow the monarchial system."

"Both groups," he added, "need involvement of Japan in a major war to produce the internal weakness that was necessary to complete their plans. That was why they worked together."

He declared that Lt. Gen. Kanji Ishihara, one of the strongest anti-Russian officers, had attempted to draw Japan into the Tripartite Pact as early as 1936. The Anti-Comintern Pact of that year was the government's compromise, he added.

The Admiral declared that General Mazaki was forced out as Inspector General of Military Education in 1935 because he opposed these "fascist" officers.

'TOKYO MOSE' BROADCAST

Can Be Heard Every Day From Monday Through Saturday

Occupation troops and Japanese tuning in to the 18-station hook-up of the Armed Forces Radio Network are being amused these days to hear a GI program titled "Tokyo Mose" playing many of the records used by Japanese announcers during the war and broadcasting over the some facilities used by the Japanese, said PRO.

Like the Japanese wartime propaganda programs beamed to spread unrest among Allied troops in the Pacific, "Tokyo Mose" plays popular records, but in addition sells recruiting, the army's educational program and V.D. prevention to Allied occupation troops in Japan and Korea. Humorous features are also included.

The "Tokyo Mose" program, conducted by Sergeant Hyman J. Averback, former Los Angeles radio actor and announcer, originates at WVTR, key station of the Armed Forces Radio Network in Tokyo. The program is broadcast Monday through Saturday for 2 to 3 p.m.

Members of Keenan Staff

The list of members of the staff of Joseph B. Keenan, staff counsel to General MacArthur, for trial of Japanese war criminal suspects, and who arrived in Tokyo with Keenan Thursday night are: John Darsey, of Washington, D.C.; executive assistant to Keenan; and E. E. Danley, of Washington, D.C., associate counsel and assistant to Darsey.

Associate Counsels are Judge Edward H Dell, of Middletown, Ohio; Robert M. Donihi, of Nashville, Tennessee; Joseph F. English, of Washington, D.C.; John W. Fihelly, of Washington, D.C.; Valentine C. Hammack, of San Francisco; Henry Austin Hauxhurst, of Cleveland, Ohio; Carlisle W. Higgins, of Greensboro, North Carolina; Solis Horwitz, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; G. Osmond Hyde, of Kensington, Maryland; Elton M. Hyder, Jr., of Austin, Texas; Otto Lowe, of Cape Charles, Virginia; Worth Erwin McKinney, of Asheville, North Carolina; A. Frederick Mignone, of New Haven, Connecticut, Colonel Thomas H. Morrow, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry R. Sackett, of Gary, Indiana; Amos W. W. Woodcock, of Salisbury, Maryland; Gilbert S. Woolworth, of San Francisco; Captain Luke Lea, of Tennessee, aide to Keenan; and Raymond P. Normile, of Lakewood, Ohio, investigation expert.

Secretaries: are Evelyn Alexander, Ruth Anderson, Selma M. Betar, Virginia Bowman, Lucille C. Brunner, Frances Casey, Evelyn Cordell, Claire Elinor Farrell, Eleanor Jackson, Hannah Kato, Mabel A. Kramer, Grace Kascde Llewellyn, Margaret D. Moose, Jewell Newman, Mildred Rich, and Willianna Settle, all of Washington, D.C., Marjorie C. Bastrup of New Mexico, and Myrtle B. Mills of Raleigh, North Carolina.

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FARMERS' SAVINGS SOAR

Total for First Half of This Year Hits ¥180 Billion Mark

The amount of yearly savings made by farmers throughout Japan has increased steadily during the past five years with the total for the first half of this year already reaching an all-time high of more than ¥180,000,000,000 the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry revealed to the Diet recently.

The actual savings made by farmers are expected to far exceed this figure inasmuch as the government report included only such savings made by farmers with various local agricultural associations.

The annual amount of savings made with agricultural associations during the past eight years is as follows: (in yen)

1938	1,825,819,000
1939	2,533,698,000
1940	3,477,897,000
1941	4,352,880,000
1942	5,843,402,000
1943	8,547,202,000
1944	12,708,792,000
1945 (First half)	16,832,350,000

Ci and E Sub-Sections Set up

The Education and Religion subsection of Civil Information and Education, SCAP, has been divided into three sub-sections, namely, education with Colonel H. G. Henderson as chief; religion, Lieutenant W. W. Bunce; and arts and monuments, Lieutenant Commander Stout. Japanese people having any problem concerning education, religion, or arts and monuments are free to consult these three chiefs and their staffs.

Building Nippon Vessels

In demilitarized status, the completion of 11 Japanese naval vessels, now under construction, was permitted by the Allied Supreme Headquarters for use in repatriation service, it was clarified by a SCAP directive on November 29.

The eleven ships which are now allowed for repatriation use were the Urumi, Murotsu, CD 58, 62, 78, 97, 105, 107, 116, 142 and Mine-layer Awashima.

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2 Projectionists with experience in rewinding and editing film, 16 or 35 mm.

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Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Yomiuri Strike Ends; Baba New President

Employes Union Wins Right To Bargain Collectively—Shoriki to Quit

The 10-weeks old strike between the Yomiuri-Hochi Employes Newspaper Union and the management ended Tuesday, with the announcement that the arbitration committee set up by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government had succeeded in having both parties sign an agreement satisfactory to each other. The arbitration committee was established as the result of Allied occupation policies.

This is the first labor union to fight for and win the right to bargain collectively since the Occupation of Japan began.

Matsutaro Shoriki, president of Yomiuri, who is being arrested Wednesday as a war criminal suspect, signed the agreement for the management. Although the conditions were not completely satisfactory to the Union, they accepted because Shoriki threatened to dissolve the company or sell out if they didn't sign.

Under the conditions agreed upon by the Union and management, Shoriki will resign and at least 30 percent of his stock will be distributed "in a proper way to others." In addition, the following was agreed upon:

1. Yomiuri will be reorganized into an open corporation.

2. An administrative council, to advise on editorial, personnel and business policy will be established.

3. The agreement on wages, hours and working conditions will continue to be negotiated with the employer recognizing the union as the collective bargaining agent for all employes.

4. The company will not dismiss any employes because of the strike.

Baba Is New Head

Tsunego Baba, who was made the new president of the Yomiuri-Hochi Tuesday afternoon, when interviewed by the Yomiuri-Hochi at his residence at Zushi, expressed his idea of the newspaper and also his policy in directing the publication of the paper.

"Newspapers should never be in the possession of the military, Zaibatsu or bureaucrats. It is also wrong for the president or shareholders to regard it as their own possession. It should not be the private property of its workers—it is a public organ. I firmly believe that the newspaper is the property of its readers. A newspaper has no object but serve its readers.

"Joseph Pulitzer, president of the New York World once said that newspapermen have no master but readers, and he made it his motto. In serving readers as the president of the Yomiuri-Hochi, I have no other object. The service to readers is democracy. A newspaper must devote its entire efforts for serving the interest of readers and the progress of democracy in Japan. True democracy cannot be found where there is no love to cooperate hand in hand.

"It is the same in international relations—a true world peace will never come without mutual sympathy and understanding. Democracy does not exist without peace or liberty. I desire to devote myself as the president of the paper for seeking peace and liberty, and for establishing democracy in the new-born Japan."

Career of Journalism

Tsunego Baba was born in Okayama prefecture in 1875, and after studying at the Doshisha and Waseda Universities, he entered the service of the Japan Times. Then for four years he was the editor of the Oriental Review, English magazine published in New York.

Rturning to Japan, he joined the Kokumin Shimbun, and became the head of the political department and later the editor In 1924, when Soho Tokutomi became the president of the paper, he resigned. Since then he has been a liberal commentator on political and other subjects. From 1934 to 1939, be wrote the Monday Review for the Yomiuri Shimbun.

With the outbreak of the China Incident, he was oppressed by military authorities, and his writing was suppressed. Only in 1943, his famous book, "Hirobumi Ito," was permitted publication. He has been in retirement because of the oppression of the watchful military authorities, but he continued the fight for liberalism and parliamentarism. Although he was repeatedly recommended, he did not run for the House of Representatives refrained from any political activity. He has carried out his principle of "working for liberalism through writing." His house at Yoyogi was burnt down by the raid on May 28.

Foreign Trade Goal For 1946 Is Revealed

Government Estimates Total ¥2,400,000,000—Trade Fund Set Up

The total amount of Japan's foreign trade for next year as planned by the Government will amount to approximately ¥2,400,000,000, it has been revealed.

The chief items included in the list for import and export are as follows:

Import	
Cereals	¥1,100,000,000
Salt	290,000,000
Raw Cotton	440,000,000
Rock Phosphate	140,000,000
Export	
Textile Goods	¥1,300,000,000
Chemical Products	300,000,000
Machineries and Metals	300,000,000

In addition, the government has included ¥1,300,000,000 to cover the expense for shipping.

New Trade Fund Set Up

Immediately following the Cabinet meeting held within the Diet building, the Government on Monday afternoon introduced to the House of Representatives a bill concerning the establishment of trade funds.

The contents of the bill are as follows:

1. For the settlements of Government-managed trade, a special account of trade funds will be included in the Special account of the Foreign Exchange and Trade Adjustment.

2. The new funds shall be appropriated from the surplus of the 1943-44 fiscal year settlements included in the Special Account of Foreign Exchange and Trade Adjustment. Any shortage in the funds will be made up by loans from the Bank of Japan or the Yokohama Specie Bank, or by a surplus in the State coffer to be transferred for the purpose.

3. The funds shall be used for setting and purchase of foreign currencies and goods for trade or in accordance with an Imperial ordinance.

4. The operation of the funds shall be handled by the Bank of Japan by order of the Finance Minister.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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TYPISTS—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae, to Liquidation Office (Seisan Jimushitsu), Head Office, Bank of Japan.

WANTED attractive looking stenographer with good knowledge of English. Apply in person to Tokyo PX (Hattori-Bldg.). Good monthly wage.

WANTED attractive looking typist with good knowledge of English. Apply in person to Tokyo PX (Hattori-Bldg.). Good monthly wage.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED house-keeper and dressmaker (couple) want job with American. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times Tokyo.

CAPABLE Japanese gentleman seeks position on business executive staff or economic projector. Understands English. Apply Box 85, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

JAPANESE 'futon' (bedding) wanted in exchange for man's shoes (gunka), and 'sagyo-gi', both brand new. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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4th Eve. (Dec. 27th)
MARI IWAMOTO (Violin)
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L. KREUTZER (Piano)
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FURNISHED house or part, foreign style preferred by three American Officers. Apply Box 75, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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For Sale

ANCIENT Ukiyoe-picture, wood-crafts, and some industrial-arts treasured up by a certain good family are displayed and sold at Fuji Picture-Gallery near Shisei-do in Ginza Street, from December 8th to December 14th, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

AMERICAN Devry movie camera, suitable for newspaperman, 35mm. Lens 3.5, to highest bidder. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COAL stove, also collection of rare cactus for sale. Apply Netke, Shiba-ku Shirokane Sankocho 255, Tokyo.

CONTINENTAL and Olympia typewriters, standard type, both in excellent condition, for immediate sale to highest bidder. Apply Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOR sale at Karuizawa: futons, sweaters, blankets, bedsheets, soap, salad oil, margarine, dinner-ware, etc. in one lot to highest bidder. Apply Marunouchi Hotel, Room 426, 10-12 noon.

PERSIAN carpets (Tabriz Teheran) and astrakhan overcoat almost new for immediate sale. Apply Seiji Saito, No. 931, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

REMINGTON, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition. Apply Box 74, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machines, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x18 and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, portable and standard in perfect condition, and also some records. Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

AIR-RIFLE, (toy) wanted immediately. Must be in good shape. Will pay good price. Apply Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC refrigerator, preferably foreign make. Must be in perfect condition. Apply Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

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SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please give full details. Apply Box 54, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th Floor, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange with children shoes (3-6 years), toys (electric train or others) for boy of about 8 years. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

AMERICAN soldier would like to take clarinet lessons from experienced instructor. Apply Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED an American or English private tutor of English by a respectable family. Courteous treatment as one of the family for a living-out or living-n position. Apply S. Minato, 116, Nishiokubo 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction

EDUCATED serviceman will teach advanced college or music student English for lessons in spoken Japanese. Prefer person that likes music, art and literature. Send photograph. Apply Box 81, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman desires to learn English conversation with an American, preferably in the evening at his office in Kanda. State particulars. Apply Box 86, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl student wishes to teach Japanese to American ladies and gentlemen with view to studying English. Apply Box 67, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady wants to help American educated officers to learn Japanese and Japanese way of life at her own home in city center in exchange for English conversation. She once lived in London and New York. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1[illegible].

WANTED representation of American exporters who are able to export American goods in the present changed condition of Japan. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1945

The Progress of Industrial Conversion

Industrial conversion from war to peace production is a major problem confronting all countries just now, both victors and vanquished alike. But particularly in this country, the problem is of utmost urgency from the standpoint of preventing vicious inflation and combatting unemployment as well as from the standpoint of the physical rehabilitation of the nation's industrial facilities. Yet, in spite of the urgency of the problem, the vast majority of the factories in Japan are still remaining idle, and even those which are operating are not making full use of their productive capacities.

The statement of Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara a few days ago concerning the future plans of 499 former munitions companies would seem to indicate a hopeful situation. For, according to this statement, in the metallurgical field, 61 out of 66 plants are being converted while only five are being dissolved or otherwise being disposed of. In the engineering field, 265 companies out of 306 are undergoing conversion, while 41 are being dissolved or otherwise accounted for. In the chemical industry, 62 out of 66 plants are being converted. Four textile companies and eight lumber companies hitherto supplying military needs are now all being remodelled for peacetime production.

The conversion of aircraft factories is a more difficult matter. But even here, according to the Commerce and Industry Minister's statement, 12 of the 16 principal companies are planning to convert to peaceful production, while four are to be dissolved. As for the smaller factories which are much easier to convert than the larger ones, as many as 2,070 out of the approximately 2,400 in the Tokyo metropolitan area are reported to have been converted or to be in the process of conversion.

These figures would seem to indicate that the process of conversion is progressing satisfactorily. But a closer examination will reveal the disappointing fact that these figures represent the paper plans rather than the actual conditions, and in reality none of the supposedly converted factories have commenced operations on a regular basis.

This situation exists despite the fact that the Allied authorities have repeatedly urged the Japanese to start the production of necessary civilian commodities as quickly and on as large a scale as possible. As early as September 22, an Allied directive pointedly instructed the Japanese Government: "You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers' commodities . . . and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumers' goods." Since then the Allied authorities have had occasion to spur the Japanese to greater productive effort many times. Yet the Japanese response has been far from satisfactory.

It should be recognized, of course, that there are numerous and complex reasons for this slowness of conversion on the part of Japanese industry. The lack of definite leadership on the part of the Government, the unsettled status of the question of indemnification to the munitions firms, the difficulty of obtaining funds and materials, the decline in the efficiency of labor and of transport, and the throttling effects of such wartime regulations and control machinery as still remain unchanged, may be considered the more important factors impeding the progress of conversion. The situation has been made worse by the prevailing coal shortage. To cite one example, it is estimated that owing to these causes, production in the steel industry during the third quarter of the current year fell to a mere 17,000 tons as compared to the estimated production of 155,000 tons.

It goes without saying that these obstacles must be removed. Above all, in addition to these specific factors, it is necessary to shake off the prevailing mood of lethargy. It is essential that the Government set the pace by giving practical guidance through tangible measures. In this respect, a beginning has been made by the fixing of the Government's policy with respect to indemnifications to the munitions companies and by the formulation of plans for imports and exports for the current and the following years. Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley's recent statement concerning the industrial installations which will be removed from Japan should help clarify the atmosphere. As the Japanese industrialists come to know increasingly clearly just where they stand, they should become more confident as to what they will be able to do, thus resulting in an acceleration of the process of conversion.

To be sure, the complete extent of the reparations is still unknown; the industrialists may complain that the attitude of the Government is still not clear enough; and the Government may reply that it is still not in a position to draw up a full plan for economic rehabilitation. But within the limits already clarified as being possible, there would seem to be plenty of room for much more activity than is being shown. Instead of complaining about the difficulties which are inevitable in these days, all parties concerned might well strive for greater cooperation, each doing the utmost possible in his own sphere.

In order to support a population of more than seventy millions on these narrow islands of Japan even on the basis of the minimum level of economy, it is necessary for everyone to do his utmost. This minimum economy must be the starting point for the creation of a new Japan, a stern fact from which there can be no escape. It presents an imperative to the Government, the industrialists, and the workers alike. There can be no economic recovery without production, for production is the source of all postwar reconstruction. The restarting of production through industrial conversion is, therefore, a supreme obligation not only for the industrialists but for all classes. The negative attitude of waiting for better conditions must be renounced immediately, for this is a struggle for the livelihood of more than seventy million people amidst the formidable difficulties of hunger, unemployment, and inflation.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A German Complains

To the Editor:

Here is the story about my hunting for the air raid damage indemnification money. After being bombed out and completely burned out twice in B-29 air raids in April and May of this year I lined up in a long queue of airraid sufferers in the ward office but when my turn came the official said: "Sorry. This is only for Japanese; foreigners are excluded."

As I had a position with the Japanese for many years and paid heavy war taxes to them I felt somewhat puzzled. Anyway I could not get indemnification money either from the Japanese or the German side (and apparently the latter was not obliged to do so). That occurred in July. Soon after the defeat of the Japanese in August I was discharged and I am jobless now. Early this month I tried again to get the indemnification money and went to the ward office. They sent me to the Foreign office and the latter sent me to the Finance Ministry. And what did the competent official there say? "Please go to the German Embassy. Your claim may be settled there." I was dumbfounded. This person in the office says in his official capacity: "Go to the German Embassy!", completely ignoring the fact that nowhere in the world exist accredited diplomatic representatives of the German Reich since many months ago!

This is my story. May I mention that feeling a duty to stay at my position until "the last," I did not evacuate and consequently lost all my things when burned out. I received only 50 Yen (3 Dollars!) in cash as a present of the city of Tokyo, but till to-day I got nothing from the Japanese Government. I should like to know whether other foreign residents in Japan experienced the same as I and if so, whether we may regard ours a case of racial discrimination.

A German resident.

Tokyo, 10th of December, 1945.

JAPAN'S NEW SOCIALIST PARTY HAS WEAK AND STRONG POINTS

Faction Has No Powerful Ideology to Govern Its Actions, Says Noted Marxist Leader

By GAKU SANO

Mr. Sano was one of the leaders of the Marxist movement in Japan. He has lived in Moscow.

The Japan Socialist Party has both its strong and weak points. Its strongest point is that its formation is in accord with the spirit of the new age. The Japanese revolution is to be effected along the line of the democratization of the country with the realization of Socialism for its final objective. Its second strong point is that it has twenty years' experience and training as a proletarian party to draw upon. Thirdly, it has labor unions and other proletarian organizations at its back. Through these organizations, it is able to rally a large body of people around it. Fourthly, the party leaders are in the right spirit of cooperation with one another, oblivious of the memory of their past relations of antagonism. Any internal discord within the party would soon be turned to account by reactionary forces which know by their long political experience how to utilize it for their own purposes. It would also alienate the support of the masses.

On the other hand, the first and foremost of its weak points is that it has no powerful ideology to govern its action. The published platform of the party is a very skilful document, to be sure, but it lacks a clear-cut ideological basis, as, for example, Marxism, Leninism or State Socialism, to stand upon. Secondly, the party is lacking in perfect solidarity among its members who formerly belonged to different parties wtih antagonistic views. Thirdly, whereas the senior leaders of the party are all men of recognized ability, its junior office-holders lack ability and strength. There is weakness in the stratum intervening between the party management and its rank and file.

Suggestions Are Offered

Everything has its merits and demerits. What is important is to cultivate its strong points further and to eliminate its weak points. With this end in view, I venture to make the following suggestions to the new Japan Socialist Party:

1. As it is likely to join a coalition party Cabinet expected to be formed after the forthcoming general election, it should start preparations without delay to keep itself ready for the job when it comes. It must conscientiously refrain from giving the nation open pledges which it cannot hope to redeem. Whatever promise it makes it must fulfil without fail. No implicit confidence should be put in parliamentary competence. Nor should its leaders show themselves too covetous of ministerial posts. Very grave political and economic problems expected to arise hereafter will be too formidable to be solved by parliamentary efforts only. The Japan Socialist Party must grow so strong as to be able to give the masses a wise guidance in the event of the failure of parliamentary government to tackle the situation efficiently.

2. All leaders should discard all self-seeking sentiments for the sake of the unity of the party. The masses instinctively abhor factional strife.

3. There are many knotty problems pressing for solution, among these being ones concerning air-raid victims, unemployment, food, inflation, land, etc., but unfortunately the Government has got its power so paralyzed that it does not seem equal to its weighty responsibilities. The Japan Socialist Party should therefore start the people's committee movement by utilizing its capacity of mobilizing the people's own efforts. The relief of air-raid victims is the biggest problem into which are also interwoven the food and unemployment issues. Smaller parties springing up like mushrooms are directing keener attention to these urgent problems. Frankly speaking, the Japan Socialist Party may be unable to poll the number of votes it expects at the forthcoming general election unless it carries on a fight for popular interests with greater energy.

4. The Japan Socialist Party should enlarge the labor unions, farmers' unions and fishermen's unions affiliated to it through the efforts of its members.

5. It should hold meetings of its local members with villages or factories as its units and choose new local leaders at these meetings. The local leaders thus chosen should elect the office-holders at the party headquarters. The party offices should be thrown widely open to talent. In a country like Japan where the people have had little democratic training, political parties are apt to be led by leaders either lacking in conviction or imbued with feudalistic ideas. The Japan Socialist Party should be a party free from such defects.

6. To be addicted to too much theorizing is no good, but it is a mistake to make light of theory. Theory is the weapon with which to promote practice. It is desirable that the Japan Socialist Party should evolve a theory more powerful than what it avows. The party's declaration of its intention to carry out Socialism while fighting for the establishment of democracy sounds as if Socialism meant the social policy. Democracy should not be considered separately from Socialism. The former, when consummated, fructifies in the latter.

7. The Japan Socialist Party ought to take the initiative in forming a unified popular front which is indispensable for clearing the country from all feudalistic influences. All parties must have the freedom of criticizing each other, of course, but each must desist from selfish attempts to increase its own party influence by the abuse of a unified popular front.

8. As a useful weapon with which to fight for the establishment of democracy against all reactionary influences, the publication of a political journal representing and enunciating the popular front viewpoint is called for. To the editorial staff of this paper, the Communist and other parties as well as the Japan Socialist Party should be represented. It is advisable that the Japan Socialist Pary takes the initiative in founding a paper of this kind.

The manifest announcing the formation of the Japan Socialist Party concludes by calling upon all people to cooperate in aiding the achievement of the historic undertaking the party has in view. The "historic undertaking" is really a catch phrase. The historic undertaking to establish Socialism in this country, whose accomplishment will truly entitled Japan to a place in the history of the world, will be achieved only when all Japanese laborers, farmers, intellectuals and small citizens become sufficiently awakened politically and all vanguard elements among the nation join hands firmly together by rising superior to their personal or class egoism.

Our common object is to build a new Japan on Socialism in order at once to dispose of all inconsistencies in the national life at home and to prevent the country from degenerating into a semi-colonial status in foreign relations. As one of its well-wishers, I most sincerely congratulate the Japan Socialist Party on its birth under favorable auspices.

JAPAN STILL STEEPED IN SUPERSTITIONS

Absurd Beliefs Not In Keeping With the New Era

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

Superstitions are relics of feudalistic life. They are a disgrace to any nation possessing them in this age of civilization and science. It therefore does little credit to the Oriental peoples that superstitions are particularly prevalent among them. Eighty years have already passed since Japan was opened to the outside world, and during this interval her people have been in contact with the civilized systems of advanced Western countries. Yet, many superstitions still prevail among all classes of people, with the result that their social life is more or less influenced by them. This is an actuality of which the Japanese people ought to be ashamed. There can, indeed, be no educational reform where superstitions are allowed to hold sway. If Japan wants to be admitted into the comity of civilized nations, she must, above all, see that the daily life of her people is rid of the influences of absurd superstitions.

The prevalence of superstitious beliefs among the Japanese people may be regarded as one manifestation of the evil effects of spiritualism. It is ascribable to the lack of that scientism which enables people to look actualities in the face. When it is remembered that the Japanese people were driven to war by the absurd sense of the divine origin of their race, which made them entertain no doubt as to their final victory, the necessity of starting a movement to rid their social life of all superstitions must be obvious to all. If the Japanese people are to be reborn as a peaceful nation, their earnest efforts must be directed toward elevating their intellectual standard through the elimination of all superstitions.

Let us now mention a few of the more notorious superstitions which are prevalent throughout the country.

The Devils' Gate

There is, first of all, the superstition of "kimon" (devils' gate). This superstition was handed down to us from the Nara period in the history of this country. The north-eastern direction is called "kimon" and is detested as the worst direction. This superstitious belief is traceable to a tale contained in an old Chinese book called "Sankaikyo," collection of ghost stories. This story describes how a high mountain rises on a sea tens of thousands of miles east of China, how the branches of an enormous peach tree growing at the summit of this mountain extend as far as three thousand li and how ghosts get in and out at a gate beneath a large branch stretching out in a north-eastern direction. The north-eastern gate at which ghosts or devils come in and go out is thus called "kimon" (devils' gate). A Japanese wiseacre of old evolved the theory of "kimon" out of this Chinese stody, and this absurd theory still holds a firm grip on many a superstitious mind. In building their houses, people under the spell of this superstition most scrupulously avoid making a gate in the north-eastern or "kimon" corner of the buildings.

Being one of Japanese concoction, this superstition of "kimon" does not exist in China. In the Tokugawa Age, thic superstition was denounced by many scholars as most preposterous, and in consequence many houses were built with either windows or a gate in the north-eastern corner. Hakuseki Arai, one of these scholars, in refutation of this superstition, writes: "It does not seem that ancient Imperial Palaces were without a gate in the north-eastern corner. The present Imperial Palace certainly has one in that particular corner. It is said that when an outer castle gate was built on a moat by order of Iyeyasu Tokugawa, one of his vassals told him that the new gate was no good as it was situated in the ill-omened "kimon" corner. This representation had no more effect on the enlightened mind of the first Shogun of the Tokugawa family than to make him give the gate the name of "sujichigai-bashi gomon" (wrong bridge gate). Hidetada Tokugawa, the second Shogun, was as free from superstitious tendencies as his father. When he was advised by some one to take care not to build a gate in the north-eastern corner of the mansion the construction of which he had just ordered, the Shogun laughed and said that there was no occasion to give heed to such an absurd superstition. Wise rulers or lords in ancient Japan were proof against superstitious beliefs. The contemporary Japanese who are still obsessed by absurd superstitions of this kind ought, indeed, to be ashamed of themselves. Some of the court nobles in the Restoration days, who were mostly superstitious, represented to the Emperor Meiji, at the time of the transfer of the capital to Tokyo, in favor of the demolition of the castle gate (wrong bridge gate) to which reference was already made. The Emperor dismissed this representation, saying that his place of residence was not the castle of Tokyo but the entire land of Japan.

The Hinoe-Uma

Another superstition which is as widely prevalent is that of "hinoe-uma." The "hinoe-uma" theory, as it is now understood by superstitious people, is that a woman born in the zodiac year of "hinoe-uma" brings death to her husband. Originally, however, it was believed that the year of "hinoe-uma" was a year of fires. During the first half of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the general public had an ineradicable belief that big fires were destined to break out in the year of "hinoe-uma."

The Shogunate authorities as well as the intellectuals generally deploring the prevalence of this superstition, tried to relieve the public mind of it, though with little result. Hidetada Tokugawa, the second Shogun, caused the Castle of Edo to be repaired on a large scale in the year of "hinoe-uma" (the 11th year of Keicho) for the specific purpose of discouraging the absurd popular belief. During the Tokugawa period of 264 years, the year of "hinoe-uma" came round five times, but it was in the "hinoe-uma" year of Koka only that Edo had any big fire.

In one of his essays, Bakin Takigawa, the famous Japanese novelist who wrote the "Hakkenden," writes: "It is said that a woman born in the year of 'hinoe-uma' brings death to her husband or that big fires occur in such a year. Now, let me consider what gave rise to such a superstition. 'Hinoe' means superfluity of fire. It clearly signifies something positive. 'Uma' also designates sunniness or fieriness. Of the cardinal points, it represents the south; of the four seasons of the year, it represents mid-summer; of the months of the year, it represents May (lunar calender); and of the time of day, it represents noonday. It is perhaps for this reason that it is superstitiously believed that the year of "hinoe-uma" is a year of big fires."

Proceeding, Bakin says that by the same logic one might as well assert that the zodiac year of "mizunoe-ne" invariably brings big floods, for "mizunoe" means superfluity of water and "ne" signifies something negative. "That people who believe the year of 'hinoe-uma' to be a year of fires," says Bakin, "shows that the 'hinoe-uma' theory is incredible."

The superstition of "hinoe-uma" was nevertheless so rampant in the mid-Tokugawa age that women born in the year of "hinoe-uma" experienced great difficulty in getting married. Despairing of life, many of these unfortunate women ended their lives by drowning or hanging themselves. In the 10th year of Kyoho when Yoshimune, the eighth Shogun, was functioning, abortions by artificial means were the order of the day, because should girls be born in the following year, which was a year of "hinoe-uma," the families into which they were born as well as these girls themselves would be involved in great misfortune. Strong purgatives were usually used to cause abortions in those days, and many women either died of the loss of blood at the time of abortion or were afflicted with prolonged illness due to unfavorable prognosis. Criminal abortions were as numerous in the fifth year of Tenmei for the same reason. The evil practise found so much vogue and assumed so alarming proportions that pamphlets were issued or some other means were employed in order to instruct the public in the absurdity of the "hinoe-uma" theory.

NATION IS URGED TO DO AWAY WITH PRETENCE, BE REALISTIC

Causes Which Led to War, Attitude of People After Defeat, And Other Issues Discussed Frankly

By TOMIN SUZUKI

III

From the Soviet point of view, Japan was clearly an antagonistic country. Morever, Japan is contiguous to Soviet territory. Japan's collapse would have brought to the Soviet borders the forces of the countries fighting against Japan. Not only for her own security but for making Japan liquidate her tenacious hostility against herself, therefore, the Saviet Union was well-advised to enter war. This was especially so, as she was allied to America and Britain. After the denunciation of the Treaty of Neutrality with Japan, the Soviet Union had no reason to refuse Anglo-American overtures for her entry into the war. In the Soviet Union's place, Japan would have acted just as that country did. Supposing that Japan was allied to America and Britain and also assuming that the Soviet Union was so hard pressed by America anl Britain that her defeat became imminent, would Japan have still kept on rejecting an Anglo-American request for her entry into the war, simply to show sympathy for the Soviet Union? I hold no brief for the Soviet Union, but I think a fair and dispassionate examination of the Soviet policy will show any one that her entry into the war was not prompted by the mean motive of promoting her aggressive designs by taking advantage of Japan's weakness. The Japanese people are unable to comprehend an obvious truth like this because their reason is beclouded by their anger at the Soviet Union.

Even if communism is incompatible with the national constitution of Japan we need not hate or dread the Soviet Union on that account. The Soviet Union has her culture and Japan has hers, and each may well be left to develop her own culture. If each refrains from encroaching on the other, these two structures can subsist side by side. If Japanese culture is a really excellent one which gives every promise of its future development, no outside influence will be able to hinder its growth or cause its extinction.

New Path for Japan

Japan is not allowed to arm herself again, and consequently she must find a new way of existence as a disarmed nation. So long as she remains deprived of her military power, it will be impossible for her to attain the position of a "great Power" in the sense hitherto accepted. If Japan has lost forever the chance to become what is called a great Power, however, I do not think it a matter for real regret. I am in no sour-grape humor when I say this, for I have my grave doubt as to whether a so-called great Power who is obliged to provide herself with mighty military power can really live happily as a nation.

Some of the small countries of the world are making as valuable a contribution toward the peace of the world and the culture of mankind as Great Powers. With these examples before us, we can afford to be very optimistic of the future of a new Japan to be built on the ruins of the land devastated by the war. Japan in the prewar days was expending about 80 per cent of her total annual expenditure on her exorbitant armaments, and this had the effect of lowering her national standard of living considerably. There has been a vast difference between the standard of living for Japanese laborers and intellectuals and that for those of other civilized countries of the world. Notwithstanding the fact that Japanese laborers and intellectuals have been forced to work for incomparably longer hours than those of other civilized countries, their incomes have been small compared to what the latter are getting. The livelihood of Japanese farmers has been more wretched than that of their confreres in the Balkans. It has been only a trifle better than that of Chinese coolies.

Excessive armaments were at the bottom of this wretched life of the Japanese masses. The removal of the heavy burden of military expenditure therefore means the elevation of their standard of living. It is, of course, conceivable that Japan will have to groan for many years to come under the heavy burden of reparations payments, but after this trying period is passed, she will be able to devote her whole energies to cultural works. And then the livelihood of the nation will be improved and the Japanese people will be put in a position to contribute positively toward helping forward the peace of the world and the culture of mankind.

National Polity and Democracy

Although the Shogunate rule came to an end at the Meiji Restoration, the feudal system survived. It is Medeaval ideas and systems that rule in our society today. The Japanese press divided the nation into the three classes of the military ("gun"), Government officials ("kan") and the masses ("min"), compendiously referring to all as "gunkanmin." The military class was put at the top and next came the official class, the populace being assigned the lowest place. The military clique has been kicked off its elevated pedestal by the Allies as the result of the defeat, but the bureaucrats still retain their despotic power.

"Democracy is incompatible with the national polity of Japan" has been the stock assertion of the Japanese ruling class, and they used to try to stem the tide of democracy by using "national polity" as a breakwater. But democracy does not denote any rigidly fixed system. There can be no such democracy as will apply infallibly to all ages and all nations. Democracy develops with ages and it assumes different forms according to the countries which adopt it. When applied to countries with different economic structures, it, of course, takes different shapes, and even in the cases of countries which are based on the same kind of economic structure, the democratic forms they take are found to vary considerably.

In the eyes of the Japanese people, America and Britain figure as typical democratic States, but American democracy is not the same as that of Britain. Just as America and Britain have their respective forms of democracy, Japan can have a form of democracy of her own. Japan's national polity may be unique, but that is not an insuperable bar to her adoption of democracy. In a country with a peculiar national constitution, democracy can take a form conformable to the peculiarities of its national constitution.

In Japan as it is situated today, democracy must be taken to mean a fight against the military, bureaucrats and all forces associated with them. Before the Meiji Restoration, the freedom of the Japanese people was ruthlessly suppressed and their welfare was completely disregarded by the Shogunate which monopolized power, but after the Restoration power passed into the hands of the military, bureaucrats and the forces closely associated with these elements, and these acted even more despotically. Their despotism ended by throwing Japan into the vortex of the most sanguinary war in the history of mankind, with most disastrous results. The undemocratic action which they were taking on the assumption that democracy was incompatible with Japan's national polity proved to be most prejudicial to the maintenance of the national polity. The only way to save Japan is, therefore, to undermine the despotic rule by these undemocratic elements and free the country completely from their baneful influences. In other words, Japan's salvation lies in restoring political power hitherto monopolized by them to the people, in making the people enjoy the equality of political and economic opportunities and in securing for them all necessary conditions of the social life of the nation such as the freedom of speech, association and religious belief and the popularization of education. The achievement of these objectives will pave the way for the firm establishmen of democracy in this country.

The first step to be taken toward building a democratic State must be the establishment, through a free election, of such a government as will best accord with the popular will, but things in Japan are not yet moving in the desired direction. As it is, it is hardly likely that the popular will will find free expression in a general election expected to be held shortly. The people are still fettered and pressed down, and they are not yet awakened politically. They take little interest in political problems; their sole concern seems to be to earn a living by hook or by crook. The despotic rule of the military and bureaucrats under which they lived for many years has apparently deprived them of their spirit.

Let those responsible for the war do penance in sackcloth and ashes or let them commit harakiri if they like. As for the Japanese people generally, however, they should not allow the defeat of their country in the war to make them subject. They must set up a new goal for the attainment of which they should make their best endeavors. This new goal should be the establishment of democracy.

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